THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St. P. S. HEATH, Correspondent. NEW YORK OFFICE-104 Temple Court, Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY.

Six months, without Sunday.

Six months, with Sunday.

Three months, without Sunday.

One month, without Sunday.

One month, with Sunday. WEEKLY. Per year \$1.00 Reduced Rates to Clubs.

INDIANAPOLIS. IND. THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY.

Subscribe with any of our numerous agents,

Can be found at the following places LONDON-American Exchange in Europe, 449

PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard des Capucines NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. CHICAGO-Palmer House.

CINCINNATI-J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit

Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 THE gentlemen from Iola, Kan., seem to know their man.

THE new Chief-justice Fuller is a flowery and verbose orator and an omnivorous novel reader. TO-DAY will be a Republican day in In-

next November. S. CORNING JUDD has resigned as post-

master of Chicago. Grandpa Jones's resignation has not yet been forwarded. FOR a brief interval, until the sun comes

out and dries the mud, the residents of this dust-plagued city can breathe pure air. THE affairs of the Republican League, to-

day, and of the convention to-morrow, will mot be directed from the jail by a convict. THE duty of Thursday's convention is send a "Big Four" delegation to Chicago to

work for the nomination of General Ben Har-THE Methodist General Conference met vesterday in New York. The "woman ques-

tion" came promptly to the front, and is still unsettled. Nowhere is the blessed rain more keenly appreciated than in Indianapolis. It brings

chill weather with it on this occasion, but it lays the dust. THE National Tribune, the soldiers' paper,

refers to "Matson's mangling amendments" to the pension bill as an insult to every Union veteran in the country. A LOBBY full of enthusiastic Democrats ap-

planding over the vote by which convict Coy was retained in the Council is a cheerful picture of municipal reform.

To "DEFEND" himself against the charge of conspiracy to corrupt the ballot, Sim Coy is compelled to confess that he conspired to corrupt a jury in the United States Court.

Moses W. Field, the Michigan Greenbacker, says he would as soon see a smoked ham in the presidential chair as Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Field, therefore, joins with the Republicans in the effort to smoke him out.

THE municipal elections beld in the State make a good prelude to the Republican conventions of to-day and to-morrow. The Republicans still further advanced the party flag in these municipal contests.

Now that summer has come and a good many of us have natural gas in our houses, it 4s interesting to know that coal has fallen 50 cents a ton. It will fall further than that and with a dull thud before the winter season begins again.

CHIEF-JUSTICE FULLER comes from Mr. Blaine's home, Augusta, Me., and the two men were friends and associates in early life. Among the warmest congratulations Mr. Fuller received were those of Walker Blaine, who resides in Chicago.

THE News, speaking of the action of the City Council in the Coy case, says: "What further complete evidence than the whole Coy episode could be given that the Democratic party in this State, as a party, is ready to break law and befoul religion to shield a crime done in party's name."

Possibly the United States Court will take cognizance of the fact Coy openly boasts that he was in corrupt and illegal communication with the jury that tried him, and that steps will be taken to prevent a like occurence with the present jury by any of the other members of the gang now on trial.

On the 30th of October, 1874, the late Roscoe Conkling said "I say there is not one hater of the flag between ocean and ocean who does not feel inward joy when he hears that a State has gone Democratic." Has there been much change in this regard during the past fourteen years?

SIM COY closed his speech before the Council by saying, "If you find a Democrat who stands by his party you find a man who condemns Claypool and Sellers." This is another way of saying if you find a Democrat who stands by his party you find a man who defends the tally-sheet forgeries.

GOVERNOR HILL is evidently having diffisulty in making up his mind what to do with the high-license bill. He does not want to sign it, the majority of the State Democracy does not want him to do it, but the technical objections which he interposed as a reason for vetoing a similar bill last year do not exist | worthy of notice. Coy's personal presence in

now, the small but important temperance element of his party is expecting him to do his duty, and hence the quandary. Should he twice veto a bill passed by a Republican Legislature, and which a majority of the citizens desire to become a law, the inevitable result will be the election of a Republican Gov-

THE COY GANG.

These are the names of the nine Democratic members of the City Council who voted for the retention of a convicted criminal as member of that body:

MICHAEL J. BURNS 15th War FREDERICK W. GAUL 25th Ward WILLIAM M. HICKLIN 17th Ward JAMES JOHNSTON......24th Ward PATRICK J. KELLEY 22d Ward THOMAS MARKEY..... 23d Ward JOHN O'CONNOR. 19th Ward WILLIAM J. PARKINSON 16th Ward CHARLES H. STUCKMEYER 20th Ward

These name should be recorded.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The convention of Republican clubs tha

meets to-day will be largely composed, an still more largely representative of, young Republicans. By young Republicans is mean those who have become voters within the las ten or twelve years and who are approaching middle age. These, with the new crop constantly coming in, furnish a large proportion of the active political workers at any given time. It is now nearly thirty years since the Republican party first carried Indiana, and the enthusiastic young Republicans of that day are getting along in years. There has never been a greater campaign or more glorious Re publican victor; in Indiana than that of 1860 when Abraham Lincoln carried the State by 23,000 majority. Four years before the Democrats had carried it by 24,000. That was revolution indeed. Young Republicans the present day, those who have become voters in the last dozen or fifteen years can hardly appreciate the inspiration those times, or the grandeur of th ground swell that swept the Democracy out of power and started the Republican party on its long and brilliant career. The Republican party has achieved many victories since then, and has enrolled many hundred thousands o recruits in its ranks, but it never appeared grander or greater than it did in 1860, when it won its first decisive victory. Why? Be cause it represented great principles and was instinct with great moral ideas. The ideas of universal liberty, equality and justice in their broadest sweep and fullest application were its inspiration and its life. In this sign it conquered, and continued to conquer for many years. If it has lost the art of victory or fallen short in recent years of its earlier achievements it is because it has fallen away from the ideas that inspired them. The Republican party owes a debt to its origin. is a law of its being that it is strong only as it is true to the right and to the ideas of universal liberty, equality and justice. The Republican party, inspired by a sentiment, is invincible; without such inspiration it is powerless. . The great sentiments that have inspired it in the past were, first, the restriction of slavery, then the preservation of the Union, then the abolition of slavery, then the restoration of the Union, and so on. Where can it find inspiration now? Not exclusively in the tariff question nor in civil-servreform, nor in any other question of mere governmental policy. These have their important bearings and must not be neglected; but the great unsettled question of the day, the one that challenges the attention of the Republican party, and the only one that can furnish an inspiration for young and old Republicans is that of fair elections and equal suffrage in every part of the United States. This means the investment of the colored voters in the South with their constitutional rights and the breaking up of the present oligarchy there by which the vote of one Democrat in Georgia counts as much as the votes of six Republicans in Indiana. The overthrow of this system is as important and necessary as was the abolition of slavery. Its continuance is an insult to the Constitution, a libel on free government, and a standing menace to the peace of the country. It must cease. Here is an issue in which Repu blicans can find inspiration.

THE COY CASE.

The action of the City Council in the Coy case is, we believe, without precedent in the history of municipal or legislative bodies. It is, unfortunately, no uncommon thing in the history of American cities for councils to disgrace themselves by unparliamentary proceedings, by bare-faced jobbery and corruption, or by shameless disregard of the wishes and welfare of the people. All these and other forms of disgrace have found a place in the history of councilmanic bodies; but it was reserved for the Indianapolis Council to adopt a mode of degradation entirely unique and unparalleled. Its refusal, by a strict party vote, to expel a member convicted of an infamous crime, and who now doing time in the county jail prelimipary to his removal to the penitentiary, is undoubtedly the most disgraceful act ever done by a legislative or municipal body. Other councils in other cities have tried to screen offending members, to cover up crooked transactions, to prevent needed investigations, or to pose as honest men while consorting with rascals, but our Council, by the solid vote of all the Democratic members, has publicly declared that conviction of a felony is no disqualification to membership. The action shows a lack of moral sense and a disregard of public duty, public decency and public opinion almost incredible. Coy said to a reporter in jail a few days ago, "It takes seventeen votes to expel a member of the Council, and there will have to be two Democrats vote with the Republicans to put me out. I don't believe they can get the votes." He was right. He knew his men, and probably had pledges from every one of them to vote against his explusion. In doing his bidding they have disgraced themselves, the body of which they are unworthy members, and the city which must still bear the bumiliation of their official turpitude.

Some features of the so-called "trial" are

the Council was in itself a disgrace. He is a United States convict, under sentence, and his only proper place is in prison. The admission of his defense as a "minority report" was irregular. This report, or the substance of it, was prepared by Coy himself in jail. A reporter who visited him, a few days ago, found him engaged in preparing it, with the aid of an amanuensis. The minority of the committee adopted his defense as their report. It was an attack on the law, the court, the jury, the committee of one hundred, the district attorney, the trial and the verdict. We should hardly expect Coy to approve of these proceed ings, but what shall be thought of the councilmen who adopted his tinude as their report Every material allegation had been traversed again and again by the court and jury, and decided against Coy. The committee were trying to overrule the United States Court.

In his personal defense Coy dropped some remarks worthy of notice. Thus he said: "The last grand jury was purchased. I had friends there, and I know it was purchased." Let the charge go for what it is worth, but when Coy says he "had friends there" and knows the grand jury was purchased, he discloses one of his methods of work. Of course be had friends there, and all along the line Again, attacking the trial jury, he says:

"That man Messick sent me word by a trusted friend, 'I am coming there your friend.' That man kept me posted until the last moment, and then deserted me. I say he was bought."

Another disclosure of Coy methods. He admits he was in communication with members of the jury, that he managed to "keep posted until the last moment;" then because a particular juryman did not vote for acquittal be says he was bought. These statements of Coy's show beyond a doubt that he and his friends were trying to corrupt the jury, and thought they had succeeded in doing so. His personal defense was in keeping with his written state ment, and neither was entitled to an instant's consideration. Yet they were promptly and even cheerfully accepted by the Democratic members as an excuse for continuing Coy in Council. They have achieved a disgrace entirely novel and artistically complete.

It is undoubtedly true that Sim Coy is not a thief. That is to his credit. His criminal methods do not lie in that direction. Neither do we believe that he is the guiltiest of the gang; we believe there were others who were more sneaking conspirators than he was, and, therefore, so much the meaner. But he has been convicted of crime by a jury of his peers, and acknowledges that he was a conspirator to debauch justice by corrupting the jury that tried him.

MUTATIS MUTANDIS.

Fortune's wheel may turn many times forty years, but its rotations seldom bring such striking contrasts as those which are a part of Mr. Carl Schurz's experience. Exiled from Germany in 1848, it was years before he could have returned to his native country without the certainty of instant arrest and imprisonment. Before that time arrived he had become a prominent actor in the political affairs of his adopted country. In less than ten years after his arrival in the United States he was representing the rights of foreign-born citizens in national conventions, and had espoused the cause of the slave. Poor and obscure when he arrived, in ten years he was honored with the office of Minister to Spain. Other places of honor, including a Cabinet position, have since been held by him, and he has every reason to be gratified with the manner in which his abilities and services have been recognized and rewarded. To complete his satisfaction and to crown his eventful career is the reception with which he has met in the German capital on the visit he is now making. He fled in '48, a revolutionist in fear of his life; he returns, as he says, a "simple American citizen," to be greeted with compliments and attentions from the highest officials of the government. It is unquestionably a great triumph for Mr. Schurz; and, though his political course during the past few years has alienated him in a great measure from the majority of th American people, there will be none to grudge him the full enjoyment of the honors.

THE Chicago Tribune says:

"In 1860 the first State outside of our own to come forward unitedly and enthusiastically for Abraham Lincoln, was Indiana. The Hopsier Republicans were sizing him up and canvassing for him for some time before the convention met. They clearly recognized his honesty, integrity, availability and popularity. " These powerful Hoosiers put their shoulders to the wheel unitedly and worked like Trojans. They voted and shouted first and last for Lincoln. They exerted their influence with great effect upon the Pennsyl vania and New Jersey delegates and the delegations in their neighborhood. Without the wonderful and united assistance Illinois received from Indiana on that occasion Lincoln would have made no headway and Seward would have been nominated and disastrously beaten. Twenty-eight years have elapsed since that notable convention, but the older Republicans of Illinois have not forgotten the cordial, united and friendly help from Indiana. Illinois has not been unmindful of the obligation, but she has not had the opportunity to repay the debt until now, and she wants to do it."

We call the attention of the Tribune to th fact that Illinois selected its own candidate in 1860, and that Indiana did not attempt to force upon that State some other than the choice of its people. If Illinois is anxious to repay the debt incurred twenty-eight years ago it has the opportunity now to do so by assisting Indiana in securing the nomination of the man of its choice. We are tempted to suggest, however, to the Tribune, that Illi nois did not remember its obligation in 1876. At that time it had the opportunity to aid Indiana in nominating Oliver P. Morton, but it did not do so. Possibly Indiana Republicans will not regard the effort to injure Gen. Ben Harrison by the disgraceful tactics which have been resorted to by the Tribune in its boom for Judge Gresham as a full repayment of the debt incurred in 1860.

THE reinstatement of Chester R. Faulkner was the kind of a victory that Senator Voorhees rejoices in. In a contest of statesmanship he is at a disadvantage, but in a quarrel over the distribution of patronage he shows up strong. Personally Faulkner is not worth making a fight over, but there was a Democratic principle involved that justified Mr. Voorhees in making one of the greatest efforts

of his life. Secretary Vilas's surrender seems to have been complete and unconditional. The Indiana Senator must have held a very large-sized club over his head in a very threatening manner.

THE late Roscoe Conkling, in a speech made April 25, 1879, said:

"In new York every thug and shoulder-hit-ter, men with slungshots, dirks or bowie knives, every grade of the bucket-shops, the pothouses and the slums—the nursery of what are called Democrats nowadays-will have their own way no matter what they do. Strong men remember the bloody assizes of the Democratic party. They have seen the riots and mutilation of the dead. They have seen an asylum for colored orphans given to the flames and the smoke ascending from the Empire City to bear witness in heaven against the horrible barbarity of man."

These are the estimable citizens whose en lightened suffrages elevated Grover Cleveland into the presidential chair.

MR. FULLER, the nominee for Chief-justice is more of a lawyer than a partisan, although he is a thorough-going Democrat. -Sentinel.

Mr. Fuller is a good lawyer, though there are better ones at the Chicago bar; but he is as good a partisan as he is lawyer. Among his other partiean services he was a delegate to four Democratic national conventions, including that of 1864, which declared the war for the Union a failure and demanded the imme diate cessation of hostilites by the government. A Democrat who acted as delegate to that convention and voted for that resolution may be a very good lawyer, but he ought not to pose, even at this late day, as a non-par-

Scurritous and indecent attacks upon Gen eral Harrison, the garbling of the facts of his public career and the use of forgery to manufacture sentiment against him where none exists, will tend to make the friends of the Indiana candidate eager and anxious to assumed interest these methods are used Possibly, the Chicago Tribune will learn common sense and common decency when it is everlastingly too late.

IT is said there is honor among thieves: but there is no such a thing as even that in the case of Coy. Coy unblush ingly declares that he entered into cor rupt and criminal relations with a member of the jury that tried him, and then, because the juror did not carry out his part of the scandalous and indecent bargain, Coy openly denounces him and exposes the conspiracy.

SENATOR VOORHEES invited the terrific excoriation he received at the hands of Mr. Ingalls yesterday. No such a scene ever occurred in the Senate chamber in the history of the country. The junior Indiana Senator, seated by an infamous fraud on the people of the State, will never run against the Kansas buzz-saw, as it was so loudly heralded he would do when he first took his stolen seat.

THE friends of Melville W. Fuller describe im as "an old-school Democrat," and "a believer in the advanced doctrines of State rights." It was the "advanced doctrines o State rights" that plunged the country into a civil war. This seems to be "waving the bloody shirt," and is hardly the best commendation for a Chief-justice of the United States in the year of grace, 1888.

A MICHIGAN ex-Congressman of the Demo eratic-Greenback persuasion, says he would rather see a smoked ham in the Presidential chair than the present incumbent." We re spectfully refer the bizarre figure of speech to those fastidious gentlemen who were affected to spasms by the choice and delicate, yet picturesque, language of Mr. John James

THE National Tribune, the soldiers' paper, says: "Colonel Matson is quite right in saying that the expense of carrying out his amendments [to the pension bill] will be much less than at first seems likely. Any school-boy could tell him that paying veterans 90 cents a month will cost the Treasury much less than to pay them \$12 a month."

Nor only is Sim Coy convicted by a jury of his peers as a conspirator to secure the forgery of election returns, but on his own confession, or "defense," he is a conspirator to corrupt justice by tampering with a juror. By his own mouth he is convicted of a crime that should send him to the State prison.

SIM COY, in his "defense," avers himself to have been a conspirator. He says he conspired with one of the members of the jury that was trying him, for the violation of the law, the corruption of justice, and the commission of perjury. On Coy's own statement he should be in the penitentiary.

THE wonderful Kern, whose mouth is case of Eolus, says the defeat of Mr. McDonald as a delegate to the State convention has no significance whatever. That is not the opinion "Oliver" Isaac entertains of the matter by this time.

THE Chicago Tribune, noting the meeting of the Methodist General Conference, and the death of Bishop Simpson since its last session. "The other deaths since the last conference are

those of Bishops William L. Harris, of the North Ohlo Conference; Isaac W. Wiley, missicnary in China; Gilbert Haven, of the New England Conference; George Peck, author of 'The History of the Great Republic,' 'The Central Idea of Christianity.' etc., and Erastus O. Haven, president of the Northwestern University."

This is in the nature of information.

Junging by its daily assertions, we should infer that when the present management assumed charge of the Chicago Times, nobody was taking the paper, not even the receiver who was running it. This is a peculiarity of fresh young men when they get hold of a newspaper.

MISS EVA INGERSOLL, daughter of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, rescued a lame horse from the cruelty of a brutal driver, and had the driver, whose name was Muhle, fined in the police court for his inhumanity.

THE new Chief-justice of the Supreme Court is the father of eight daughters. The can be no doubt as to the opinion held by that family concerning the propriety of increasing the salary

Ir there were any May parties yesterday "dancing on the green" was necessarily the chief occupation, if not amusement. It was the only way to keep from freezing.

sealskin sacque yesterday.

THE Queen o' the May should have worn her

HARRISON

The Solid and Unbroken Voice of the State for General Ben Harrison.

Instructions of the Voters of the Republican Party to the State Convention-Send Harrison Men to the National Convention.

Oxford Tribune: Indiana is for Harrison. He honest, faithful and worthy. He would win. Tipton Advocate: There is but one voice in ndiana this year, and that voice is for Ben

Bluffton Chronicle: Gen. Ben Harrison will, have a solid delegation in his favor from this State. He is certainly the choice of nearly all the Republicans of Indiana.

Madison Courier: Gen. Ben Harrison is the peer of any public man living in intellectual power and moral worth. He should be pre-sented not only as Indiana's choice, but as the most available of all Republican leaders for the campaign at band.

Brazil Register: Indiana Republicans have expressed themselves through their congressional conventions in favor of Senator Harrison for President. No candidate with a more cordial and enthusiastic indorsement of his own State will appear before the national convention. Richmond Telegram: The Chicago Inter

Ocean says, with the open-handed, large style that is common to Chicago: "Set Indiana down for 15,000 Republican majority in November."
We must, however, decline to go quite that high. With Harrison at the head of the ticket, though we are willing to say 10,000. Franklin Republican: Harmony prevails in the Democratic ranks on one subject at least, and that is sympathy with the Republicans, for fear the machine will thrust General Harrison

on them as their presidential candidate. A tolerably safe rule in politics is to ascertain where certain classes stand, and always get on the

Martinsville Republican: Indiana Republicans will not be so easily duped as the Chicago Times believes. The State is solid for Harrison, and the proposes to figure as such in the na tional convention. Other papers, outside of the State, are also trying to convince us that we do not know our own minds in regard to whom we want for President.

Union City Eagle: Indiana sende a solid Harrison delegation to Chicago. The men selected as representatives from the several congressional districts are representative men and will give the party and Indiana's candidate standing and influence in the convention. Republicans everywhere are awakening to availability of Harrison's candidacy.

Columbia City Commercial: Every congressional district in the State has sent delegates to the Republican national convention who are in favor of the nomination of General Harrison for President. This result is no more gratifying to General Harrison that to 95 percent. of the Republicans of the State, and if the Republican national convention wants to nominate a man who can carry Indiana beyond a question of doubt, it will nominate him.

Brookville American: The district delegates to the national convention are unanimous for Harrison. The four delegates from the State at large, to be selected on the 3d of May, will of course be for Harrison. There is therefore now no uncertainity as to the preference of Indiana Republicans. General Harrison's name will be presented to the national convention with his own State solid for him and with an outside enthusiasm for him at the start that is peculiarly

Attica Ledger: The unanimous indorsement of General Harrison by Republican district conventions makes him the Indiana candidate. With a solid delegation, and without the weak-ening influence of a second choice, the Indiana delegation can gonto the Chicago convention with some show of success. They will present s man who is not unknown. No purer statesman, no better fighter for the principles of his party, no better equipped candidate will be presented to the convention than Ben Harrison. With him as the leader Indiana is sure to go Republican as the election day comes.

Vernon Banner: The Republicans of Jennings county are all for Gen. Benjamin Harrison for President, and they can readily give their reasons for their preference. They do not have to patch up his character or tread lightly over un-fortunate "by-gones." He stands before his constituency a man of spotless integrity and blamelers life. Added to this is his ability as a statesman, his courage as a soldier, his natriotic citizenship and his noble ancestry. He is the standard-bearer around whom we should rally, the leader who will surely lead us to victory in November, and the man who can carry Indiana without a doubt.

New Castle Courier: The position of Indiana as one of the pivotal States, the certainty that General Harrison can carry it and the fact that he would also be a strong candidate in New York are considerations that, it seems to us will go far toward securing that support which his fitness and qualifications entitle him to receive. General Harrison is a strong, well equipped statesman and his nomination not fail to be satisfactory to all parts of the country. The name of Harrison is one to which the people would rally with enthusiasm, and success at the polls, with him in the lead, would be reduced to a reasonable certainty. The voice of Indiana is, "Give us Harrison and Vivore"

Columbus Republican: There seems to be a general feeling everywhere that the Republican nominee for the presidency will come from the West. The only man belonging to the East, who is seriously considered, since Blaine's withdrawal, is Chauncey M. Depew, but it is thought that his connection with certain great corporations in the East will be too much against him. Sherman will go into the convention with more votes than any other candidate, but the probabilities are that he will not gain much: while Harrison, or some other man, without as many votes as Sherman at the first, will constantly gain, and receive the nomination over Sherman. It appears that Harrison has the best growing chance of any other man, as the Eastern delegates and the Western can alike Liberty Herald: If anything was wanting to

convince Republicans at home and abroad as to who is the popular choice for the nomination to be made at Chicago June 19, 1888, it was furnished by the district conventions. * " This sets the seal of popular approval upon General Harrison's candidacy as the choice of Indiana. The delegates for the State at large will be Harrison men also. This is as it should be. General Harrison deserves this tribute from his party for his devotion to his country and the principles of good government as repre-sented by the national Republican party. His worthiness for the presidency is growing upon his countrymen from Maine to California whilst his availability as a candidate is more and more apparent as the situation is studied by shrewd politicians in both parties. His popularity in Indiana would insure the electora vote of the State to appear in the Republican column, and thus decide the contest of next November.

Richmond Palladium: If Judge Greeham is presented by the Illinois delegation as an "Illinotean" and as the candidate of Illinois it is entirely proper, but generally he is named as an Indianian and his nomination urged as a concession to Indiana, one of the important doubtful States, for the purpose of securing the vote of this State. This has been objected to because it is thought that if an Indianian is to be selected with the view of carrying the State that Indiana Republicans are the best judges of the situation and of the proper person to select for the purpose. It is not good policy to present two candidates from this State, and as Harrison is the unanimous choice of the party in Indiana, it is thought an injustice for outsiders to attempt to force a second man into the contest. But if Gresham really has become a citizen of Illinois, and that State chooses to present him as its candidate it will be all right-quite as proper as for Ohio to present Sherman, or Iowa to present Allison. But let the matter be fairly understood that Indians has but one candidate and that one is Harrison. If Gresham, of Illinois, or Sherman, of Ohio, or some one else from some other State should be nominated-Indiana will give him a cordial support.

Richmond Palladium: The Republican State convention, to appoint four delegates from the State at large to the Republican national convention, meets at Indianapolis on Thursday next. The selection of these delegates is a very important matter, now that Indiana will present a candidate for the presidential nomination.
These delegates should be men of ability, of general acquaintance throughout the country, nd familiar with the workings of such convenions. They should be selected not merely to represent different sections of the State, nor as personal compliment, but as the men who can be most effective in presenting and pushing the claims of Indiana to the nomination. The convections throughout the State which have so unitedly indorsed and intracted for General Harrison show the decided preference of the Republicans of the State for Harrison, but if the delegation sent to vote in convention for him does nothing else than vote it will effect but little. There should be in the delegation able and carnest workers, who know what is to be done and how to do it; men who can go out among other delegations and convince them that Indiana should have the candidate and that Harrison is the man most available and surest to win. Such men can no doubt be found in

this State—they should be sought out and ap-pointed, no matter where they reside or how zealously other and less efficient men may be pressed by their friends. The first considerstion is the nomination of Indiana's candidate; to this every other should yield, and to seem this strong and willing workers are an absolute necessity. Give us such men at the head of our delegation and Indiana will be sure to win.

Rushville Republican: The result of the Republican district conventions will serve to effectually disenchant those of our Republican contemporaries who have been deluding themselves with the idea that Mr. Gresham was seriously considered as a candidate for the presidency by the party in Indiana this year. It ought, also, to clear their minds of the false notion that it was mainly the "machine" behind Mr. Harrison which was most largely giving vitality to the movement in his direction, it they needed any proof that its strength came from the people they have it in form and quantity not to be doubted. At no time has the Harrison movement in Indiana meant hostility to Greeham. It is simply a popular impulse as well defined as that which nominated Garfield at Chicago; and it rests upon a general conviction that this is Harrison's time, not Gresham's, and that the latter is only a stumbling-block in the way of Indiana's prospect of securing first place on the national ticket. All this without ques-tioning Mr. Gresham's fitness or worthiness. Such considerations have no place just now. The only point is that his candidacy, hopeless itself in 1888, merely blocks the way of Mr. Har-rison's which is full of promise.

POLITICAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA Times: Judge Gresham personally looks after the interests of his boom. He is now in Wisconsin, seeing about getting an anchor there.

THERE is talk of sending Gen. N. P. Banks to Congress again from the Fifth Massachusetts district, now that his successor as United States marshal has been appointed.

MAYOR AMES, of Minneapolis, is again in the field for a nomination to the governorship, and the Tribune, of that city, says the Democrats

virtually concede that he will get it. THE Republicans of Gresham, Mich., are for Alger for President, while the Republicans of Gresham, Neb., would like to see Allison in the White House. There isn't very much in a

name, anyway. LOUISVILLE Commercial: "Joe" McDonald may be dead as a political force in Indiana, but his ghost will pay its respects to Governor Gray at St. Louis just the same as if "Old Saddle

bags" was in the land of the living. PHILADELPHIA Press: The action of the Indiana convention has been discounted already. It will be for Harrison unequivocally, and will name a delegation-at-large in accord with the

district delegations already chosen. JOHN PETER ST. JOHN is beating the bushes in Oregon in the wild hope of getting up a sufficient probibition bolt from the Republican candidates to the Legislature to give the Democrats the

next United States Senator from that State. A RUMOR reaches the St. Louis Republican from Washington that Black and Stevenson, who at one time were likely to be rivals for the vice-presidency, ave adjusted matters so as to pool their issues, the assistant Postmaster-general allowing his friends to present him for the

governorship instead. PHILADELPHIA Times (Ind. Dem.): In Indiana the district delegates to Chicago have been named, and all are for Harrison. The delegates-at-large will be for him also. There is no truth in the assertion that the Hoosiers are lukewarm toward Harrison, and really favor Gresham. Neither is it true that the Hoosier machine is running counter to the popular sentiment. The fact is that Greeham, save in a few southern Indiana counties, in one of which he was born, is not liked in Hoosierdom, and this dislike bowls him out of the presidential race. No man can very well be named whose own State is against him. Gresham has friends in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and a few in Michigan, but he is not strong elsewhere. There is some bad taste in the Indiana mouth over the Gray indersement for the vice-presidency, caused by the pronounced opposition of Joe Mc-Donald. It is not a very bitter taste, but still it may be bitter enough to knock Gray out of the

THE order has gone all the offices through,
Whooping it up for Cleveland,
If you don't pull with us we won't pull with you, Whooping it up for Clevelan Everyone must come in if he wouldn't be cussed,
For a public office is a free-trade trust;
Whooping it up for Cleveland.
—Philadelphia Press.

CAN'T STAND FREE TRADE.

A Prominent Greenbacker Unites with the Republicans for Protection.

Detroit (Mich.) Special. Ex-Congressman Aloses W. Field, chairman of the Greenback State central committee, of Michigan, has resigned the latter office. The step and Mr. Field's reasons for it constitute the Michigan political sensation of the hour. Mr. Field, on being asked why he resigned the chair-manship, replied: "I have realized for some time that a considerable popular representation of the Greenback party has been tinctured with the fallacies of the Cobden Club. Now, it is well known to the people of the United States that I am a pronounced protectionist. I believe in the principle announced by Lizzt, that the markets of the country belong to the labor of the country. I will never consent to the scheme now being advocated to snatch labor out of the hands of the poor of our own country in order to enrich the industry of foreign lands. In saying this I speak in the full consciousness that I am representing the views of the major portion of the Greenback party. Let me speak plainly. Entertaining, as I do, strong protection views, I could not, without doing violence to my conscience, be a party to any movement looking to the re-election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency of the United States, I would chair than the present incumbent."

"Then, of course, you would not like to see the Greenback party coalesce with the Democrats "Coalesce!" said he: "no, sir, and I don't think

they will." Cleveland is put in nomination what should be the course of the Greenwack party! "In reily to that question let me answer for myself personally and await future developments to show how nearly my own views accord with those of the party It is a safe as-Let me say right here that with this altustion to face Moses W. Field, greenbacker, will be found working for the sucress of the Republic an ticket, if Russell A. Alger, or, in fact, any other good man with sound views on the tariff should be the party's candidate. I will take the stump and work night and day for his triumph ant election. Yes sir, I mean every word Lany, I would speak in every hail, every court-bouse.
every school-house, wherever I could get an
audience, in support of his candidacy."

The Chicago Presidential Bureau. Lafavette Courier.

The Chicago Tribune and Inter Ocean, both assuming to be Republican newspapers, persistently lied about the political situation in Indiana until they were forced to confess that they were guilty of malicious misrepresentation, but they still persist in airing their party prejudices and lack of information in a manner that would be most becoming to backwoods journals of the that the vote of Indiana is necessary to the election of a Republican President, and this being true, it does seem that the Republicans of Indiana should have some voice in the management of their own affairs in preference to the dictation of a "literary bureau" operated on the circus plan of advertising curiosities. If the campaign of this State is to be dictated and Girected by the Chicago machine, it is time we were having some understanding about it so that the responsibility can be placed where it belongs. If these superserviceable gentlemen of the Chicago press have the ability to successfully conduct the presidential canvass in Ingiving their time and means to the cause, had etter resign and turn the management over to the respective editors of the Tribune and Inter Ocean, who presume to know all about it. The course they have pursued towards the Republicans of this State has been indecent and insolent, and it is about time that they were being given to understand that pat ence sometimes ceases to be a virtue, and that the best thing they can do for themselves and the Republican party, if they have any regard for it, is to attend to their own affairs and keep their hands off Indiana. We are in favor of harmony, but not that kind of harmony which has to be purchased at the sacrifica of self-respect and a meek surrander of principle.

Conkling's Religious Views,

Exactly what religious views were entertained by the late Roscos Conkling is not a matter of record, though the selection of Bob Ingersoll as his eulogist before the New York Legislature leads to the inference that they were of a rather free sort. Somebody is reported to have once asked Mr. Conkling whether he believed in the existence of heaven. "If there is any place where politics don't enter, it would deserve to be called heaven," was his answer.